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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

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## BAND STAND GOES

**Norman E. Gedge Takes Action.**

## LAW SUIT WILL BE ENTERED

**Lot at Corner Hotel and Richards Involved.**

**Dispute Over Terms of Lease Unlikely Fence Built Around Band Stand.**

Complications over the hotel property seem to have arisen almost as soon as the ink on Mr. Macfarlane's deed is dry. It will be remembered that the great objection to buying the hotel was on account of the owners of the property around the hotel setting such high values upon their land. Most of the cottages and land, on the Richards-street side, are leased to Dr. J. S. McGrew, a former lessee of the hotel, and by him sublet to Mr. Macfarlane or the Hawaiian Hotel Company.

The piece on the corner of Hotel and Richards streets is owned by Norman E. Gedge, Secretary of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. This is the lot on which the band stand was erected four or five years ago. The lot is about 40x88, the longest end being on Richards street. When the lot was first leased to Dr. McGrew, there was a nice little cottage standing near the corner fence, and it was stipulated in the lease that the cottage should be turned over intact with the lot at the expiration of the lease. Another term of the lease is that \$25 be paid monthly as a rental to Mr. Gedge.

When the hotel management felt the necessity for a new band stand, Gedge's corner was selected, and the cottage removed to the lot mauka, near the driveway, the property of Captain Tripp, who is a relative of Mrs. Gedge. The lease of the corner lot has expired within the past few days, and Mr. Gedge made a demand for an increase in rental, saying that, as his was a corner lot, it should be worth as much to the hotel as the one adjoining, for which \$65 per month is asked. This letter was written five days ago, and after due consideration, Mr. Macfarlane wrote that he did not feel like paying any more than the present rental, but that if Mr. Gedge could arrange with Captain Tripp for a portion of his \$65 each month, he would not object to it.

This rather incensed Mr. Gedge, and he decided not to renew the lease at that price, and so notified Mr. Macfarlane. He also notified Dr. McGrew to replace the cottage in the same condition as when it was put onto the Tripp lot. Mr. Gedge decided to go even further than that. Rather than have his property encroached upon he commenced yesterday the erection of a six-foot board fence on the two sides of his lot, thus cutting off the corner view from the hotel. Today, it is said, he will enter suit against Dr. McGrew for the return of the cottage.

The band stand will be removed to-day to the circle between the two Hotel-street gates. Manager Lucas said last night that the action of Mr. Gedge would not interfere with the band concerts, and that as soon as the work of removal is completed there would be a grand concert and a grand dinner given as a celebration of the event.

Mr. Macfarlane's letter to Mr. Gedge, declining to pay an advanced rental, was naturally accepted by the latter as an intimation that he would not require the lot any longer, and Mr. Gedge acted very promptly. The Legislature once passed an act authorizing the widening of Richards street, from Merchant to Beretania. Beginning at Gedge's lot, there would be about 15 feet taken off, and in the widening of Hotel street, in the same act, six feet will be given over to the street. The law has never been enforced, but it is Mr. Macfarlane's intention to make a demand on the Government to have it put into execution at once, and if he did not succeed in buying the property between Hotel and Beretania streets, it was his intention to build a high fence on the line of the hotel property, cutting off the view of the cottagers. By planting vines, the fence would, in a short time, be concealed, and the place would not be an eyesore to the hotel guests. In this, however, Mr. Gedge has anticipated him.

The Gedge lot was held in 1893 at \$8,000, presumably because annexation seemed very near. A tourist visiting here a few months after the overthrow made an offer of \$7,500 and was refused. Since then the price has gradually gone up, until now Mr. Macfarlane has stated it is held at \$13,000. This price has been turned off by Mr. Macfarlane as being excessive. What the outcome will be is not known. Mr. Gedge declined to talk at his residence last night. He had nothing to say beyond the statement that he is building a fence. While the work was going on yesterday he occupied a chair in the Hotel Stables' office, ready for immediate action in the event of his men being stopped by the hotel management. There was a rumor on the street last night that a building suitable for a Chinese laundry had been erected on the lot, but this could not be confirmed.

## KAPIOLANI TRACK.

**Activity Among Horsemen — May Have More Races.**

Considerable activity is shown among the owners of horse-flesh, and an effort will be made to have the Kapiolani Park track put in condition for racing. It is the intention of the owners of blood horses to have at least three, and possibly, four meets each year. In this country, where the temperature never goes too high or too low, there is no reason why there should not be four meets.

During the days of the Monarchy, when everything was "beer and skittles," the races on June 11th was the event of the year, and no one enjoyed it more than the Hawaiians. But of late years, with the exception of the races last June, interest in the meets has lapsed and the number and quality of the horses has fallen below the old standard. The meeting last June, however, seemed to put an impetus to the sport, and persons who have, heretofore, taken only a passing interest in horse-flesh are now beginning to look into things.

Fully realizing the importance of frequent meets, they have suggested to the Jockey Club the advisability of a change of custom, and, incidentally, to put the track in better order. Subscription lists have already been presented to lovers of horse-flesh, and an effort will be made to raise sufficient funds to put the track in first-class condition.

It is calculated that \$1,500 will make the track as good as any in the States, and to raise this sum men interested in racing will be asked to contribute. The Jockey Club is said to have in its treasury about \$500. The men who have interested themselves in the matter believe that the Jockey Club should contribute that much, leaving \$1,000 to be raised outside. One-quarter of this amount is already subscribed, and there will be no difficulty in securing the balance, provided the Jockey Club shows a disposition to assist. Good, clean sport, such as has characterized horse racing in Honolulu in the past, should be encouraged, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be. The track, from the wire to the three-eighths, needs repairing very much; from that point to the five-eighths is as fine as can be found anywhere, but from that point to the three-quarter pole it is low and will require considerable filling. The idea is to grade this for a width of 40 feet, and to do it properly will require upwards of 5,000 loads of dirt. Just back of the park is a quarry, where this may be procured, and it is believed that the Park Commissioners will give the necessary permission to have the soil removed.

There will be in the Islands within the next three weeks 27 horses with records that will warrant their being put on the track. A half-dozen of them, known to be fast, are being negotiated for in California by Honolulu parties, and it is to encourage racing among these gentlemen that the track is to be put in perfect order. Of the number, given, it is a sure thing that all but two will start in races. There are a number of Creole colts on the Islands, coming three and four years old—all valuable animals—and it will be suggested to the owners of this famous stallion that they offer a Creole purse or cup, to be competed for by those colts. No better way could be devised for the encouragement of blood-horse breeding in the Islands.

If the necessary sum is raised the race meets will probably be arranged for March 17th, June 11th and 12th, July 4th and Regatta Day. In six weeks from the time the money is raised the track will be in condition for racing. The men at the head of the new movement are energetic, and will leave no stone unturned to make horse racing a feature in Honolulu.

## Meeting Tonight.

Besides the regular call for an anti-annexation meeting to be held at Palace Square at 7 o'clock this evening, signed by some well-known Hawaiians, a supplementary call was issued yesterday afternoon, signed by James Campbell, Joseph O. Carter, S. C. Allen and H. E. McIntyre. Only anti-annexationists are invited and several Hawaiian speakers will address the meeting.

## CHILD STUDY TALK

**Home Influences Supplemented by Scientific Training.**

## AIM OF MODERN KINDERGARTEN

**Young Minds Taught How to Form Ideas.**

**Methods Employed Outlined at Annual Meeting of Local Association.**

At the recent annual meeting of the Free Kindergartens and Children's Aid Association, Miss Lawrence read the following excellent and instructive paper on Kindergarten work and the proper methods that should be followed out:

You have heard something of what the kindergartens have done, and it falls to my lot to tell you a little of how we can extend their influence in this community. The ways are many and the results far-reaching.

Our attention is first called to the condition of work done in the kindergarten. Most of you are aware of the revolution which is now taking place in kindergarten methods—of the efforts being put forth by the ablest men in this profession along the line of child-study. It is many years since Froebel discovered how to apply a great law to the education of little children, and the time has come for other great thinkers to take up the work where he left off and carry us one step nearer the goal. Their efforts, so far, have been mostly along the line of physical development. Why do so many children in our primary schools wear glasses? Why are children so subject to nervous disorders, such as St. Vitus' dance? Why are children so precocious in the first few years of life and afterwards so stupid? For these and many other evils the kindergarten of the past must answer. But the kindergarten of the present day is profiting by past mistakes. No more fine, trying work shall we have. Sewing, pricking, weaving are all very beautiful, but they must go.

Only in a very large form is any of this work legitimate. The kindergarten shall never again be reproached by weak eyes, deranged nerves and poor digestions. It has learned its lesson all too well. In place of the much-loved finger-work we have made the occupations which give an opportunity for physical exercise much more prominent. First among these I will mention gardening. The children hoe, rake and dig, using all the muscles of the body, thereby laying a foundation for a strong constitution, as well as foregrounding the study of science.

The bean-bag board furnishes a never-failing source of amusement, and in some kindergartens it has replaced the sewing with the little children. In this game the child exercises the muscles which are developing and hence should be exercised to insure healthy normal growth, and at the same time trains the eye, for it requires not a little skill to throw the bag through the hole.

Blackboard drawing is ever hailed with delight by the little ones, although there is much controversy over it at the present time. We are recommended to extend our blackboards to the floor, to give the child plenty of scope for bodily movements. The flat side of the chalk is used, to avoid all possibility of fine work and also give the full arm movement.

Play in the sand is the delight of all children at all times, and affords much excellent physical exercise. Houses, yards, roads, cities are built and vanish in a day to give place to mountains, valleys and sea. What better preparation for the study of geography could a child have?

The clay is a good medium of expression, and if used properly need never grow tiresome. It is only when the child must first make a ball, then a cylinder, then a cube and lastly the object he started out to make that he dislikes this occupation. Its possibilities are almost limitless, and although the child's work looks crude to us, it is the expression of the thought uppermost in his mind, and as such is both valuable to him and to the teacher. It may be a doll, a boat, a nest, or it may be doll's furniture white and wabily. It is enough that the little hand is learning to obey the dictates of the mind, and that by so doing the mental image grows.

Another means of expression we find in the blocks which are played with at

the tables and sometimes on the floor, where the children have more freedom to move about. Limitations are given to make the expression clearer, as: "We are going to make a house two stories high." One limitation, the rest of the building may follow the fancy of the builder. Sometimes we have three or four directions, sometimes none. No more of those long, tedious sequences, repeated over and over, to be the bugbear of every tiny child and every teacher. How well I remember that awful sequence play I had to give to the children every Wednesday for four months! How the children and teacher hated it! We started with the cube, then made a stove, then a chair, then two chairs, then the bed, and so on to the grand finale in the church window. Once it probably filled a need, but later, in the hands of an unskilled kindergarten, it degenerated into its present form of terror. A good, thoughtful sequence play, however, where there is sequence of thought as well as sequence of form, has its place in the kindergarten. One time we may make all the different kinds of boxes we know, another time it will be all the different pieces of furniture we would use in a house. I could continue indefinitely, telling of how our methods of today are changing as a result of this recent movement of child-study. We are beginning—only beginning—to learn something of the child and how to reach him; how to reach his heart and mind through his body—not in the old-fashioned way of flogging—but in the new-fashioned way of developing. Next in importance to the work done in the kindergarten is the relation of teachers to parents, or, I may say, simply the parents of the child, for the true educator stands for the parent during several hours of the day. To further friendly and co-operative relations, it is quite necessary for the teachers to visit the homes of the children. For this purpose each kindergarten at 11 o'clock once a month, and all the teachers go home with the pupils. These visits are also of great assistance to the director in planning her work, since she can find out what influences she can best use to counteract the evil influences thrown about the child in his home and on the street. It is of help in still another way. One of the girls came to me full of grief, and, I am sorry to say, anger, over a wayward child whom all her efforts had failed to conquer. Anxious to get at the root of the trouble, I gave her an outline to fill out in regard to the life of the child. Some of the questions were such as required her to visit the home to answer. Soon she came to me almost in tears. All her impatience and anger had changed to pity, and an earnest desire to help the poor, neglected child all that lay in her power. From that day we began to notice an improvement.

Next in importance to the visits in the homes by the kindergartners, are the visits of the parents to the kindergarten. For this purpose we propose to have mothers' meetings—nice, happy affairs,—where the parents and children shall meet to enjoy the same entertainment, partake of a few light refreshments, and depart with a greater aloha for the kindergartens, and a lasting memory of a happy hour. We may, also, tell them a little of how to care for their children, as we see they need from the visits to their homes.

I could speak at some length of the ideal relations which should exist between the kindergartners and the primary teachers, where all are working together for the greatest good of all. Only the other day I picked up a paper and read: "Is the primary school to reach down its hand and kill what is best in the kindergarten, or is the kindergarten to leave the whole?" That question is still to be answered.

So much for the things we can do; now for the things we hope to do. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," said a wise old philosopher. So we keep out of draughts that we may not catch cold; we have kindergartens that we may do away with our jails and reform schools. But the kindergarten only takes children at the age of 3 to 4. What happens to them during those three or four long eventful years? It is during those years that the seeds of intemperance are sown by over and irregular feed, which is the practice among our common people. The mothers do not know how to keep the little ones clean,

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